CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER 63.

Railroads.

...SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.....1858
VIA
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Change of Time.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 17TH,
trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of
Water and Lake streets:

...AM P.M.
...8.15 4.30
...8.15 4.30
...10.00 6.00

CONNECTIONS:
At Cairo, with all the Eastern and Southern Lines
At Centralia with Peoria and Quincy via Galesburg.
At Gilman, Bloomington, and Stanford.
At Urbana with Great Western (Ill.) Railroad, East
At Champaign with Great Western for Decatur, Springfield
At Mattoon with Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Rail
At Effingham with Terre Haute and Richmond.
At Centralia with Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, East or
At Sandoval with Pacific Railroad, and Tilden Line
At Carbondale with Pencils and Quarries Railroad.
At Du Quoin with the Galena and New Orleans Railroad line
At Cairo with Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, New Orleans
Steamers for Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans
Steamers for above points should purchase
JOHN T. PRAGG, Sup't.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
LAKE SHORE LINE.
ON AND AFTER MAY 10TH, 1858, PASSEN-
ger Trains will leave station, corner of Kinzie
and Dearborn streets, daily, (Sundays excepted), as follows:
THROUGH TRAINS.
8 A. M.—For Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and Wau-
kegan.
4 P. M.—For Milwaukee, 10 P. M. train will stop only at Evanston
and stations north of Waukegan.
CONNECTIONS
At Milwaukee with La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad for
Hartford, Horicon, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Tabors
and Prairie du Chien. Also, with Milwaukee & Missis-
sippi Express Line for St. Paul.
At Sheboygan with Lake Shore Line for Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Waupun,
Ripon, Princeton, Berlin, Green Lake, Ripon and Brandon.
At Port Washington with Milwaukee & Mississippi and Milwaukee and
Horicon Railroads for Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Waupun, Horicon, Beaver
Dam, Hartford and Watertown.
At Racine with Racine and Mississippi Railroad for Janesville, Beloit,
Rockford, Dunleith, Dubuque, Dodge, Prairie du Chien and St. Paul.
Trains from Milwaukee arrive at 12.45 A. M. and 7.40
P. M.
WAY TRAIN
5 P. M.—For Waukegan and intermediate stations.
Arrives at 9.30 A. M. Returning, leaves at 10.30 A. M.
Baggage forwarded daily at reduced rates.
M. L. SYKES, JR., Superintendent.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.R.
TO PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, PHILADEL-
phia, Baltimore and Washington City, with the only
line of Railroad connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic
cities on the coast.
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
New Route to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington
City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jer-
sey, New York, Maryland, &c.
Merchandise by taking this route, will have the advan-
tage of but one change of cars between the Great Lakes and
the ocean, and is the most direct route to Pittsburgh.
Passengers for New York and Philadelphia, will have
the advantage of sleeping on the cars, which is continuous to
Philadelphia without change.
Through Tickets can be procured at the Company's office,
No. 65 Clark-st., Sherman House, Tremont House, and at the
Depot, foot of Lake street.
Leave Chicago at 9 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Arrive at Pittsburgh at 6.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Erie
Railroad for Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York
and Boston, and all interior towns of New England and
Western New York; also at Crestline with Atlantic & Great
Western Railroad for Meadville, Erie, Dunkirk, Salamanca,
Also, close connections, Cincinnati, Newark, Mount
Vernon, Orrville, Wooster, Massillon, Canton, Alliance,
Orleans and Ravenna.
Passengers are allowed to change cars at Fort Wayne with trains on Mad
River & Lake Erie Railroad, Cincinnati, Dayton and Cincin-
nati, Indianapolis and Cincinnati.
FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Passengers sound cast will find this route both pleasant
and interesting, passing through many of the largest and
most flourishing cities in the country.
Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the routes
terminating there, can procure Through Tickets to any
of the cities by a grand *coup de main*.
This is a nice little project indeed, but
I am would imitate the schemes of Louis
Napoleon, he ought also to imitate his cau-
tion, and not communicate them to weak or
lazy followers. Douglas has failed in the
latter, and he will fail in the object he expect,
if he accomplish also. Gen. Jo. Lane, of Ore-
gon, is the first of the Douglas missionaries
with which our State is to be overrun. He is
now in Indiana, and will enter the State in a
few days to operate in the Wabash counties!
Let our friends thereaway be on the lookout!
Let this interloper who has the assurance to
come to Illinois to interfere in our State poli-
tics

Outrage at Springfield.

The Springfield *Journal* of the 11th inst. con-
tains an account of an assault upon Mr. Baker,
one of the editors of that paper, by John A.
McDermid. McClernand struck Baker on the
head with a heavy stick, and twice upon the arm.
Mr. Conkey, the Douglas candidate for Treasurer,
was with McClernand, and interfered to keep Ba-
ker from defending his assailant as he deserved,
R. T. Jones was near by when the affray be-
gan, and rushed up for the purpose of separating
the parties when, says the *Journal*, McClernand
put his hand in his bosom, and taking hold of
a pistol which was concealed there, with an oath,
said, "you want to take it up, I'll put a hole
through you." Mr. Jones called him "a d—d
coward" and said he was "not afraid of his pistol."
The whole affair reflects anything but credit upon
the assailant of Mr. Baker, and his next friend
Conkey.

Position of Judge Breese.

If any one has entertained doubts heretofore
as to the position of Ex-Senator Breese, his
letter, which we copy from the St. Louis *Re-
public*, will remove them. The letter was call-
ed out by the statement now going the rounds
of the Douglas papers, that he (Judge Breese)
would not be a candidate for the U. S. Senate.
The letter is fully up to the times, neither slur-
ring over nor whitening matters. The letter will
doubtless occasion not a little commotion in the
ranks of the Douglas worshippers. Judge
Breese is a candidate for the Senate. Read his
letter, and then hand it to your Douglasite
neighbor that he may read it too.

Politics in Kansas.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post*,
from Sumner, Kansas, that Gov. Denver
has decided that the election of the next Terri-
torial Legislature must be held under the old
enactment. That election takes place on
the first Monday of October. There will be two
parties—the "Free State" and the "National
Democratic" and the House is likely to be
nearly composed of new but reliable members
of the former party.

Fearful Adventure in the Mammoth Cave.

On the third page we give, from the Louisville
Journal, a highly interesting account of the de-
mise of a young gentleman into the Maelstrom of
the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. The name of
the hero of the adventure is not given in the
letter, but we learn that it was Mr. Wm. Conrad
and Prentice, the eldest son of the editor.

☞ To-morrow, the Commissioners appoint-
ed by the Legislature to receive applications
from the various localities of the State of Iowa
to become branches of the State Bank of Iowa,
will meet at Iowa City.

ANOTHER MISSOURI INVASION!!

PRACTICAL INTERVENTION!!

No Crowd, no Enthusiasm, no Sale of Douglas Lithographs or Douglas Boggeries. Poor speech and a bad Speculation all round.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BELLEVILLE, St. Clair Co., Sept. 10, 1858.

The Missourians have made a raid upon Illi-
nois to-day, but it will not save Douglas from
overthrow. The St. Louis *Republican* has for
days made efforts to have a large turn-out of
Missourians to visit Illinois to-day in aid of
the cause of the campaign are now receiving, is
doing more toward the political enlightenment
of the voters of Illinois than has ever been
done in any previous canvass. The railroad
facilities which nearly every portion of the
State enjoys enables large masses to hear the
Gladiators from the lips of the disputants,
while the verbatim reports of the debates find
their way through the newspapers to the home
of almost every citizen, affording him oppor-
tunity to treasure up and carefully study the
facts brought to light and the principles for
which each party is contending. These
millions of our present canvass are emi-
nently advantageous to a good cause, but ter-
ribly damaging to a bad one. Hence the Re-
publican party has been constantly increasing
in numerical strength and moral power from
the opening of the campaign to the present
time. Its principles have been clearly brought
out by its leading men, and contrasted with
those which our opponents cherish, to the great
depreciation of the latter in the public estima-
tion. Our opponents, too, have been com-
pelled to show their hands. They have been
forced to admit the identity of their principi-
ples with the dogmas of South Carolina Nullifiers,
that they hold to all the political heresies into
which Jo. C. Calhoun fell by reason of his
monomania on the subject of slavery. They
have been driven from their boasted refuge of
Popular Sovereignty into the slough of Dred
Scottism which is bound to be, sooner or later,
the slough of despond for every white man in
Illinois who voluntarily puts foot into it. In
a word, our opponents have been clearly con-
victed and do not any longer have the face to
deny it, of being a mere party of slavery
propagandism, the enemy of free labor and of
the rights of all white men except they be
slaveholders.

In the meanwhile the principles of the Re-
publican party have been freed from the
odium which wilful misrepresentation had
erected them with in the minds of many.
Thousands of our fellow citizens have gone
home from these public discussions, saying of
the principles of our party; "If that be Re-
publicanism, then I have been a Republican
all my life." They have found Republican-
ism to be made up of the best principles of
the early fathers and sages of the Revolution
and of the Republic; that it is reverent of law
and of constitutional obligation, seeking only
the accomplishment of what is right by law-
ful means, opposed to the infliction of a
wrong upon any section, looking to the good
of all, and laboring zealously for the per-
petuation of the Constitution and the Union.

It is not wonderful, therefore, that patri-
otic people like those of Illinois, listening
daily for two months to the leading cham-
pions of these antagonistic principles, should
substantially ally themselves with the party
of freedom in opposition to that of slavery
propagandism. Had it been otherwise, our
faith in the innate honesty and uprightness
of men would have been greatly dis-
turbed. There are but two things now neces-
sary to be guarded against to render
sure the victory which we have already, in
fact, won—that is the apathy which may
grow out of our great confidence in the
result, and the desperate scheme for fraudu-
lently voting already concocted by the Doug-
lasites, and which will require the utmost
vigilance and resolution of honest men to
defeat it. Let our friends relax nothing of
their zeal and watchfulness, and our triumph
will be signal and complete.

Douglas' Missionaries Coming.

We have it from reliable authority, that
Douglas has written to a number of his pro-
fessory brethren of other States, a full report
of his present desperate condition, urging
them to hold themselves in readiness to come
to the State and help him whenever he gives
the word. The plan is to keep the matter
entirely quiet until a very little while
before the election—then to bring in his
old campaigners from abroad, get up a
series of meetings in the various sections of
the State, and, Louis Napoleon-like, carry
the election by a grand *coup de main*.
This is a nice little project indeed, but
I am would imitate the schemes of Louis
Napoleon, he ought also to imitate his cau-
tion, and not communicate them to weak or
lazy followers. Douglas has failed in the
latter, and he will fail in the object he expect,
if he accomplish also. Gen. Jo. Lane, of Ore-
gon, is the first of the Douglas missionaries
with which our State is to be overrun. He is
now in Indiana, and will enter the State in a
few days to operate in the Wabash counties!
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come to Illinois to interfere in our State poli-
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THE CITY.

A Fact for Advertisers.

The present regular Daily circulation of the
PRESS AND TRIBUNE exceeds *nine thousand*, and
the Weekly edition has reached *seventeen thousand
five hundred*. No Chicago paper approaches half
this circulation.

Rally! Rally!!

The Republicans of this city will meet at the
Supervisors Room, in the Court House, on
Tuesday evening, Sept. 14, to organize for the
Fall Campaign. N. B. JUDD, President.
B. F. DOWNING, Secretary.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday night, the store No.
194 South Clark street was burglariously en-
tered, and clothing, etc., to the amount of $150
taken.

PAYMENT BY THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.—The Il-
linois Central Railroad Company gives notice
that an instalment of 50 per cent. on their out-
standing obligations will be paid on demand at
their office in New York.

A HANDSOME DONATION.—The Audubon Club
of this city acknowledge the receipt, through
Mr. Wilkins, H. M. Consul, of a valuable col-
lection of the game birds of England, and other
specimens, comprising some forty varieties.

ANOTHER BURGLARY.—On Sunday night, the
clothing store of C. B. Wolf & Co., on Lake
street, was broken into. The robbers took some
bad money, and tumbled the clothing over, but
the clerk appearing at the door, they escaped
without taking anything of value.

ASTOUNDING FACT.—The daily increasing cer-
tificates from our citizens in favor of Dr. Ealing's
successful treatment of Diseases of the Feet is
not only astonishing, but true, as we are anx-
ious to make known his superior and efficacious
treatment. We understand that his rooms are
daily crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

BURGLARY.—The house of N. Gould, on the
corner of Ringold street and Prairie avenue,
has been entered and robbed for the second
time during the season, and the last time his
gold watch and coat, and Mrs. Gould's port mon-
naie, containing a small amount of money, ta-
ken. The entrance was made by breaking a
pane of glass in the back windows of the
kitchen.

THE COMET.—Several evenings past one of
these rare visitors has been visible in the north-
west quarter of the heavens, some twelve or
fifteen degrees above the horizon. It is very
brilliant in appearance, and dazzles like a jewel.
Timid people need have no fear of the stranger.
It probably comes on a mission from the heaven-
ly world, proclaiming "On earth, peace—good
will to men."

POLICE.—Business very light for Monday. The
following embraces all worth recording. C. F.
Cluch, drunk and disorderly to the amount of $10;
Thomas Dunn, passing counterfeit money, held in
$500 bail; Lewis Leagins, disorderly, $1; John
Lewis, violating depot regulations, $5; Jack
O'Neil, drunk and fighting, $10; James Murphy,
violating back ordinance, $5.

FIRE—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—An unoccu-
pied barn, belonging to S. W. Hodgkins, and
situated in the rear of the Union Railroad
House, on the corner of Canal and North streets
in the West Division, was set on fire on Satur-
day night, about 10½ o'clock, and totally de-
stroyed. Suspicions as to the guilty parties
have been expressed, and if shown to be well
grounded, the attention of the proper authori-
ties will be at once directed to the suppression
of the crowd of hangers-on and loafers around
most of our engine-houses. Mr. Hodgkins' loss
is about $400.

A BURGLAR FRUSTRATED.—The house of Mrs.
Clark, corner North street and Michigan
avenue, was entered by a burglar on Saturday
night, and while engaged in search for booty,
was discovered by Mrs. Clark, who, in a
manner that would have honor
ed one of the Amazons we read of.
The result was that the rascal was happy to
make his escape, something the worse for the
encounter he had with the lady. His future
burglarious operations will probably be con-
cerned and executed with more discrimination
than this one of Saturday night. Mrs. Clark is
a heroine.

IMPERIAL SCHOOL.—The ladies interested in
this school, which is located at No. 6 Union
street, between Iowa and Fourth, propose giv-
ing a Fair and Festival, for the benefit of the
school, on Thursday evening next, the 16th, at
the "Home for the Friendless," corner of Rand-
olph and Peoria streets. Refreshments of all
kinds, including good speaking, will be served
up to all who may be willing to lend a helping
hand to this noble institution.

All persons who feel sufficient interest in the
success of this effort to aid the school, are re-
quested to send donations for the refreshment
or fancy tables, to the "Home," on Thursday
morning, without further invitation. Let the
liberal hearts and willing hands respond to this
invitation.

RAILROAD MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSION.
—Through the noble generosity of the Michigan
Southern Railroad, the Sunday School attached
to the Railroad Mission Chapel in this city, had a
delightful excursion to Hyde Park on Saturday
last. The affair was got up under the judicious
management of Mr. J. W. Smith, of the freight
department on this road, who has always mani-
fested the liveliest and most benevolent interest
in this Mission School. The party left this city
at 9½ o'clock, accompanied by a fine band of
music, and after enjoying a day of rare pleasure
at Hyde Park, returned to this city at 5 o'clock,
with renewed desires to deserve well of the gen-
erous friends who have instituted this School, and
who have on this occasion afforded them a day of
such exquisite pleasure.

We are requested by the Rev. Mr. Kent, the
Superintendent of the Railroad Mission Sunday
School, to return the sincere thanks of the School
to the Michigan Southern Road and to Mr. J. W.
Smith for their generosity in affording them a
day of so much pleasure, without money and
without price.

EXAMINATION OF COUNTERFEITERS.—James
Sprouls, who was arrested on Friday last for
uttering counterfeit coin, was brought before
James Magill, Esq., United States Commission-
er, for examination yesterday morning. Dis-
trict-Attorney Fitch appeared for the Govern-
ment, and James and Bacon for the prisoner.

Lewis L. Snow, now under arrest on the same
charge, testified to receiving a counterfeit $5
gold piece from Sprouls, on the 31st of August,
and passed it at Brown's Exchange for the pri-
soner, receiving back $4.90, which he returned
to Sprouls.

W. S. Venbrock recognized the prisoner.
Wm. C. Maitland, had seen the prisoner with
quantities of counterfeit money; on one occa-
sion $409 in bills on the Pittsfield, Bank, Mass.,
and other banks. James Vincent had been
offered half a dozen bogus pieces by prisoner.

Through the absence of a material witness,
the case was continued until Thursday morning
next, and the prisoner admitted to bail in the
sum of $500.

ANOTHER CAMPHENE EXPLOSION.—THREE PER-
SONS TERRIBLY BURNED.—On Friday evening
last, Mrs. Smith, wife of George W. Smith, who
is in the employ of N. Lidington & Co., lumber
dealers, and who resides near the corner of
Harrison and Jefferson streets, in the West Di-
vision, under took to re-fill a common fluid lamp
while it was lighted. The can, from which she
poured the fluid, containing about three quarts
of the inflammable stuff. The blaze communica-
ted to the stream, and both lamp and can ex-
ploded in an instant, scattering the flaming con-
tents over Mrs. Smith, and also her sister, Miss
Catharine McCreesh, and a boy about nine years
of age. The three were instantly enveloped in
a flame, and no one was by to render any assist-
ance. Mrs. Smith rushed into the street, where
a gentleman pulled off his coat and endeavored
with it to extinguish the flames. Not being able
to do so, he threw her down in the gutter, and
by means of the water which it contained,
succeeded in putting out the fire. She was hor-
ribly burned, and although still alive at last ac-
counts, cannot possibly recover. Miss Mc-
Creesh, her sister, was also shockingly burned,
and will probably die. She is eighteen years of
age. The boy was considerably burned, but not
dangerously. Dr. Quackenbush attended the
unfortunate sufferers, and did all in his power
to relieve their distress.

Chicago Mechanics' Institute.

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR.

NOTES OF THE EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute
daily increases in attraction, and many articles
of rare merit and beauty are being added, es-
pecially in the department of Fine Arts. The
attendance is very large, particularly in the eve-
ning, when brilliant audiences are attracted by
the richness of the exhibition generally, and for
the sake of social greeting. We were pleased
to see large numbers of farmers, with their fami-
lies, present, who manifest much interest in the
exhibition, particularly in that branch of it
which has immediate reference to their own call-
ing. No more attractive place for spending a
pleasant hour profitably can be imagined, than
this exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute,
which will be continued through the week.

We continue our notes:

If "truth lies at the *bottom* of a well," it is
evident that all in search of Truth must follow
her thither. The inventor of Lure's Pump must
have been a truth-seeker, or he would never have
achieved what he has, a perfect and novel suc-
cess in that department of hydraulics.

Charles C. Welch exhibits this novel and
most effective Pump. The buckets are located
at the bottom of the water, be the well never so
deep, and the fluid rises without the slightest
reference to the thirty odd feet so much held in
reverence, heretofore, by pump makers.

The advantages of this sinking the valves
and piston to the bottom of the water are that
they never freeze, and are always in working
order. Say the well be fifty-feet deep, with ten
feet of water. At the bottom is solidly anche-
ed, by a massive weight, the piston (with its
valve,) moving in its cylinder, having a diame-
ter of four inches and a play of six inches.
From this cylinder rises to the top of the well a
wrought iron pipe of an inch or more in diame-
ter, to which the cylinder is fast; this is sur-
mounted by an inverted-pear shaped iron cham-
ber, and the whole attached to the common
pump handle at any desired advantage as to
leverage.

And this is all, and these are its effects, as
the many curious visitors to the Fair were wit-
nessing yesterday.

The lever, or pump handle, moved, the stream
was continuous, raised entirely, as will be seen,
if our description be intelligent, by the weight
of the suspended iron chamber, pipe, and cyl-
inder attached—the piston anchored at the bot-
tom being unable to accompany the upward
movement, the water rushed in to fill the space
above the piston, and could not return when
the cylinder was lowered, because retained by
the valve, so that *the weight of the apparatus
itself* then becomes a lifting power, forcing the
water up the tube through the pear-shaped
chamber, and to the pail or trough without. A
small aperture closed in the chamber converts
it instantly into the air-tight chamber of the
force pump, and, a hose attached, away goes
the stream into the air—easily to be seen how,
as if the suspended apparatus weigh sixty
pounds, and the perpendicular pipe be one inch,
it has a pressure of eighty pounds to the square
inch.

The pump occupies the northwest corner of
the enclosed area of the Fair, and draws its
crowds at all hours.

We learn that it is cheap, we *saw* it is to be
most wonderfully effective. Charles C. Welch,
P. O. box 435, Chicago P. O., may be addressed
for State, County or Town rights, also Henry
Palmer at Naperville, Cook county, Illinois.

The pumps manufactured by Brower &
Benore, No. 213 South Jefferson street, Chicago,
where one may be seen in use, also one in a
well sixty feet deep, at Cottage Hill Station, on
the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad.

F. Lester & Co., of this city, exhibit Sawyer's
Heating and Ventilating Furnace and Stove, in-
troduced into this vicinity some few months
since, and already adopted in various buildings
in this city. To explain in brief, what the eye
takes in at a glance at the stove itself, the prin-
ciple secures a continual change of air in the
room, giving a beautiful and moderately heated
air passes over the radiators, so rapidly as
not to be vitiated by overheating, doing away
entirely with the evil frequently complained of
by those who have suffered from the effects of
an atmosphere heated by still contact with red
hot iron.

Again the principle challenges admiration in
this respect, that it not only supplies the apart-
ment with a fresh, warm summer atmosphere,
but it maintains a continual *outward* current
from the room, carrying away from the lower
portions of the same the de-oxygenated air and
foul gases.

It is cheap, not only in its first cost, but in
the amount of fuel consumed, while it is as
readily managed as the simplest stove. The
principle is one applied by the proprietors to all
heating purposes, not only as a furnace on any
desired scale for churches, school buildings and
larger dwellings, but also as a stove for any and
all classes of apariments. For railroad cars,
where the air becomes speedily vitiated, and
the admitted currents at doors and windows are
severe, this principle of introducing the bounti-
ful and perfect currents of fresh warm air,
while the vitiated air is expelled, is one not ea-
sily to be excelled, if indeed before equaled.

The list of intelligent implements is by no
means a full one but it contained one notability in
the way of a Reaper and Mower, a department
where it would almost seem that human invention
must have exhausted or rather doubled and re-
doubled upon itself.

The additions to be made to the list of imple-
ments of this class must, to succeed, answer the
desiderata of greater *simplicity* and *cheapness* than
those of their predecessors, and in these respects
the Reaper and Mower of G. S. Curtis, a practi-
cal, intelligent farmer of our State, comes in.
During the few days of its exhibition, before it
was removed to the State Fair at Centralia, it
attracted much attention.

This machine does away with all cog-wheels,
cranks and levers. The zig-zag movement of
the sicle is produced by a very simple arrange-
ment, consisting of a curved pendulum, or
stirrup, at the lower end of which are attached
two small iron rollers, which operate alternately
on the sides of cam placed on the inside of the
drive-wheel, so adjusted as to do away with near-
ly all friction and side draft. To illustrate how
light the draft must be:—The machine weighs
900 lbs., cuts a six-foot swath, and when in full
gear ready for cutting grain, with a driver and
raker on it, one man can draw it on the ground,
a thing we never saw done with any other ma-
chine. Mr. Curtis has run his machine during
the last harvest, and by a practical test is con-
vinced that he has saved one half the power
over any cog machine.

Brown & Boone exhibit Otis' Patent Light-
ning Conductor. The patent is the manner of
insulation with a projecting point.

Munson & Bradley, 81 Lake street, have at
the exhibition some of the finest specimens of
book binding which we have ever seen. We
doubt if their "big book" can be excelled.

J. Dorion "shows his teeth," dental instru-
ments, &c., to decided advantage.

Frank, Ball & Co, corner of Clark and Mad-
son streets, have on exhibition specimens of
chemicals, which show skill in that branch of
science.

G. Bachman has the handsomest pattern for a
locomotive driving-wheel we have ever seen.
It is made of mahogany, and displays workman-
ship of the finest order.

A. Davis exhibits his as phaltic roofing.

O'Key & Wiley, a straw and stalk cutter.

Robert Clark, a very handsome model of a con-
densing engine.

S. S. Abbott, of Jefferson, has on exhibition
samples of the Cape Gooseberry or Sand Cherry,
which is deemed a very excellent fruit. Also
specimens of pop corn, in great variety.

James K. Redmond exhibits a patent artifi-
cial Leg, invented and manufactured by B. W.
Jewett.

D. Cowles exhibits an article of the same
description, invented and manufactured by C.
D. Wilcox.

Tripp & Hale, No. 100 Lake street, exhibit
Hodgett & Sweet's patent Galvanized Portable
Oven.

Brown & Boone, 143 State street, have on
exhibition, besides numerous other articles for
household economy, Harrison's Prize Kitchener,
which they guarantee, besides many other ad-
vantages, will save 50 per cent. in the consump-
tion of fuel over the ordinary ranges generally
in use. B. & H. refer to the Tremont House,
Clifton House, and many other hotels, and also
to some of our most prominent and respected
citizens, who have this range in use, who will
readily testify to its excellence. From our
own observations, we are ready to confess that
it commends itself to our judgment as a perfect
kitchen range in every respect.

THE ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE—*Messrs. Editors*
—Having been on a visit to Louisville during
part of the engagement of the English Opera
troupe, and as they have made an engagement
in our city, commencing in about ten days, I
would like to convey to the readers of your
journal who have never seen them in opera, some
idea of the pleasure they may anticipate.

Miss Rosalie Durand, the *prima donna*, pos-
sesses in a higher degree than any English
singer ever in this country, the qualities neces-
sary for success in opera. With a voice of much
the same power and compass as Miss Louisa
Pyne's, certainly as highly cultivated and as
true, she possesses, in addition, the qualifica-
tions so important in opera, of being a highly
accomplished actress, and a beautiful and grace-
ful woman. Her acting is superior to Miss
Pyne's. Her conception and rendering of the
characters she performs, is almost invariably
true. In costumming she is never guilty of those
anachronisms so common on the stage, of sub-
stituting for the dress and manners of one pe-
riod those of another.

Her voice is clear, powerful and highly culti-
vated, and is more capable of prolonged effort
without straining or breaking than that of any
English singer—with perhaps one exception—
who has appeared upon the American stage in
the last ten years. In the long and difficult
"scena" from Der Frieschutz, which occupies
nearly one act, her rendering was so perfect,
and her voice so well sustained
throughout as to call for the most
enthusiastic encores from all who could
appreciate the beauty and difficulty of
of the piece. When it is considered that this is
a stumbling block to most of the best Italian
prima donnas, from the difficulty of the music,
and the vast effort required to carry through
so long a piece, it was a great triumph of art,
and explains the great strength of Miss
Durand's singing more than the performance of
a dozen ordinary operas.

In the Bohemian girl, her rendering of those
gems, the ballad, especially "I dreamed I
dwelt in marble halls," was so perfect, her voice
so sweet, powerful, and under control, that she
was repeatedly *encored*. In this opera, not only
her conception of the character, but her dramat-
ical rendering is vastly superior to Miss Louisa
Pyne's in her best days. In the lighter operas,
as the Barber of Seville, Miss Durand imparts
a sparkling vivacity and piquancy to her char-
acter beyond expression; the graceful move-
ment of her fan, her delicate dash of coquetry
in the character of Rosina, all convey an idea of
the Spanish lady exactly as we conceive it. In
this opera, Mr. F. Lyster achieves a decided
success as Figaro.

Miss Durand possesses a beautiful face and
graceful form, which, with her magnificent
voice, would make her the star of opera were
she but to terminate her name with an Italian
a or *e*. She is ably supported by Miss Rod-
son, a very meritorious and popular singer and
a fine actress; by M. F. Lyster, a good singer
and splendid actor; by Mr. F. Trevor, a superi-
or singer; Miss King, Mr. Swan and others,
forming a troupe who bring out opera in a dif-
ferent and far superior style to the Pyne and
Harrison troupe, of which there was but one
singer, (Miss Pyne), and she the very existence
of the troupe.

The orchestra is very ably conducted by Mr.
A. Rieff, formerly conductor in the Pyne troupe,
and himself a musician and composer of no
small merit. With such a prima donna so well
supported, the opera cannot be otherwise than
successfully rendered, and it will undoubtedly be
shown that in taste and appreciation of high
musical talent, we are in no degree behind New
York or New Orleans, where the opera is an in-
stitution. I predict crowded houses and a re-
markably successful engagement.

VIATOR.

"HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS."—We are re-
quested by Rev. E. F. Dickinson, Secretary, to
state that a special meeting (to which all are in-
vited) of the Board of Managers of the Home
for the Friendless, will be held at the Home,
corner of Randolph and Peoria streets, on Wed-
nesday, the 15th inst, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The
object of the meeting is to devise means to com-
plete the furnishing of the Home, and for ob-
taining general supplies. Inmates are being
constantly received, and yet there is scarcely a
spare bed in the Home. Coal and wood are also
wanted—not a particle of either having been re-
ceived. It is known that an appeal to the dealers
in these articles will be met with a liberal re-
sponse. These are not the only things wanted—
everything which makes home comfortable is
needed by the hapless ones who have no other
abiding place but one which is built upon the
uncertain foundation of charity. Winter is ap-
proaching, let every one respond liberally and
promptly.

In addition to the names already published,
the following have been added to the Board of
Managers: Rev. Mr. White, of the Jefferson
Street Methodist Church, in place of Rev.
Thomas Williams; G. W. Dole, in place of Jona-
than Burr, resigned, and Rev. Robert Boyd, in
place of Rev. Dr. Curtis.

The following have been added as representa-
tives from churches:

Mrs. J. B. Waller, from North Presbyterian Church.
Mrs. Rudd, " 2d Universalist Church.
Mrs. Hall, " Plymouth, from Owen St. Methodist Church.
Mrs. H. Webber, " Jefferson St. " "
Mrs. Foster, " Indiana St. " "
Mrs. Goss, " Indiana St. " "
Mrs. Green, " Union St. " "
Mrs. Aldrich, " St. John's Church.
Mrs. Hall, " 2d Presbyterian Church.
Mrs. Ford, " Church on the Atonement.

BASE BALL CLUBS.—The return match between
the Union Base Ball Clubs was played yesterday
afternoon, with the following result:

UNION CLUB.		EXCELSIOR CLUB.	
Gillespie	3	Nichols	3
Smith	3	Wentworth	0
McAllister	2	Prime	4
Weibel	0	Balcomb	0
Vertan	2	Hayes	4
Sammons	2	Farwell	4
Davenport	1	Hamilton	4
Dime	2	Prouty	1
Lee	2	Harlow	1
Total	17	Total	26

After the conclusion of the match the Clubs
returned to the Union Park House to partake of
a collation, and adjourned at a late hour, the
time being spent in speech making, pleasant
repartee, merry jokes, and singing. We was
glad to note the good feeling that was evinced
by the members of each Club on this occasion,
and trust that our citizens will take more inter-
est in this truly healthful and entertaining game.

COOK COUNTY ALMS HOUSE.—The total number
of persons in the Cook County Alms House dur-
ing the last three months, ending September 1,
was 350—189 males and 161 females. Their na-
tionalities were as follows: Irish, 203; Germans,
71; Americans, 26; French, 18; Swiss, 5; Norwe-
gians, 2; Swedish, 3; English, 6; all others, 13;
Colored, 3. Of this number there were under the
age of 5 years, 60; from 5 to 10, 13; 10 to 20, 15;
20 to 30, 108; 30 to 40, 82; 40 to 50, 33; 50 to 60,
24; 60 to 70, 9; 70 to 80, 5; 80 to 90, 2; unknown,
7. During the same period 158 persons were dis-
charged; 24 died. Total number at present in the
House, 171. Of these 35 are insane, and 136 sick.
Number of children born in the House in the period
named, 26.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TELEGRAPH NEWS BY ATLANTIC CABLE.—
The oyster season in England has commenced, and the
Hon. Lords and Cocknays of Her Majesty's realm were
as blue as ever, gorging themselves under palaces with the best of
these bivalves that either hemispheres afforded; but they
have found out their mistake, and the copper-flavored oys-
ters of Great Britain are in no demand, they cannot be
given away.

The revolution was caused by the advent of a few cases
of Hatch, Mann & Co's Celebrated Baltimore Oysters in
the London market, which had been ordered by Steamer
to be in time for the festivities of the celebration.

Messrs. Hatch, Mann & Co. have opened their Great
Western Wholesale Depot at No. 129 North Water street,
(between Clark and La Salle streets,) in Abby & Coe's Store
(where Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is also sold), where Oys-
ters can be found in their season shell and can orders, fresh from their beds, and received daily
by express. Also spices and hermetically sealed oysters
constantly on hand.

The reputation that H. M. & Co's oysters have acquired
in every market during the past four years is a sufficient
guarantee that they cannot fail to give satisfaction, supe-
rior to all others now in market.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
Address James N. Hatch, Agent, P. O. Box 2,107, Chi-
cago. se14 2t

A JUDICIOUS INVESTMENT.—A more judi-
cious investment cannot be made than that of subscribing
your old garments to Messrs. Cook & McLane, 56 Dear-
born street, and having them returned equal to new. At
this season, thick clothing is not only *appropriate*, but
necessary; therefore, before purchasing new clothes,
bring out your old ones, take them in Messrs. Cook &
McLane's hands, and have them, at a trifling cost, freed
from all stains, grease or spots, and looking in every re-
spect equal to what they were when fresh from the
tailor's hands. 1t

CABLE HATS.—Mr. J. M. Loomis, 97 Clark
street, is in receipt of this new and beautiful style of hat,
so much in vogue in New York. Call and see them, as
also his other varied and beautiful styles. 1t

BILLIARDS.—Persons fond of wielding the
cue will notice the advertisement of Otis Field & Co. in
another column.

WHEELER & WILSON'S FAMILY SEWING
MACHINE, NORTH-WESTERN OFFICE.—George Chittenden,
Agent, No. 148 Lake street, received the highest pre-
miums awarded, 1857, by the American Institute, New
York, Maryland Institute, Baltimore, and at the Maine,
Connecticut, Illinois, and Michigan State Fairs.

Send for a circular, containing editorial and scientific
opinions and testimonials from persons of the highest
social positions, &c. se8 1y

BEVARD'S AUTOMATIC ROTARY SHINGLE MA-
CHINE, which challenges the world. Persons desirous of
communicating with the inventor of the above machine
can do so by calling at the Sherman House, South Clark
Street, or at 19 and 21, Canal street. se13 1m*

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's
Liver Invigorator in another column.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Vanderbilt.

Sale of Breadstuffs Checked.

Money Unchanged.

Consols for Money 96¾ a 96¾.

Cotton Firm.

Sales of the Week 48,000 Bales.

Breadstuffs Dull.

Provisions Steady.

Wheat Advanced 1 a 2d, closing steady.

The Vanderbilt had 535 passengers.

Twelve vessels had been wrecked on the Eng lish coast during the last week. Crews all saved with one exception.

Paul Morphy had played 8 games of chess, blindfolded, 6 of which he won, at the Birmingham Chess Congress, winning all but one.

Two steamers are to be employed on the Gal-way and New York route, and eight others to be suspended.

Some large firms in Liverpool are in difficulty.

Rudolf Jung & Co., Paris, in the silk trade, have suspended. Liabilities large.

Calcutta and China exchanges were 3 per cent. in favor of England.

Eighty grain laden ships arrived at Marseilles, August 26th.

General business at the port of London was active.

French commercial affairs show a gradual improvement.

Great hopes are entertained of a treaty of commerce with China.

The Prince of Prussia is to be Regent at the expiration of the term of his present power.

Prussia addressed a note to Vienna on her occupation of Balstadt.

The Turkish Ministry is out, and a new one formed.

Sebastopol is to be a commercial station without fortification.

The Jesuits obtain exclusive authority to establish a branch of their order in China.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator

JAMES MILLER,

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 1st District,

JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

Business Prospects.

By this time last year the greatest revulsion that ever swept over the country was fairly inaugurated. The gust that struck down the Ohio Life and Trust Company had rapidly increased to a hurricane before which every business interest, great and small, was prostrated. Mercantile houses whose credit had been good for hundreds of thousands but a month before, were worse than bankrupt, and hundreds of smaller establishments were dragged down by their fall. Alas, for the fortunes built upon paper securities! The securities sank rapidly toward zero, and the fortunes vanished. The reputed millionaire of the evening rose the next morning poor if not penniless. Industry was struck with sudden paralysis. Labor very soon would not command bread, for the demand for it had ceased. Fortunate was the employer who could, by taking in all sail, weather the storm.

But we need not write the history of events that must be but too well remembered. Suffice it to say that the disasters with which the closing months of last year were crowded, were far more severe and wide-spread than any one dreamed of when they commenced. The fearful could point to no precedent by which the actual facts could be paralleled, while the hopeful logically argued from the previous unprecedented and apparently universal prosperity that they must be of brief continuance. Both classes were mistaken. We now know, from trying experience, that a plethora of wealth of all sorts, with an abundance of money included, is no guarantee against a revulsion. In fact, it would appear that the more means there may be in the hands of the business public, the more disastrous the revulsion will be when its time has come. And it comes simply because a community, like an individual, gets beside itself, and unwisely uses or squanders its means.

But not to go further into the causes of last year's disasters, we may congratulate ourselves that the country has recovered from their more serious and crushing effects. It has been a work requiring great care and labor to reorganize the shattered and dislocated elements of our prosperity—to put the machinery of business into gear and set it in motion, but the task has been accomplished. The men in charge feel that they must move slowly and cautiously, but it puts new life into them to find that they can move at all. The revival of trade and industry is nowhere very marked, but that a general revival has commenced there is no longer any doubt.

We may see the evidences of it in our own city. Many fine new blocks that stood empty last spring are occupied. Merchants are laying in large stocks of goods to meet the demands of both city and country. Machine shops, planing mills and other manufacturing establishments are in full action. Building too is active, the number of dwelling houses going up indicating a rapid increase of population notwithstanding the dullness of the times. Some of the farmers of our State and other States of the Northwest will be temporarily embarrassed by the partial failure of their crops, but on the whole there is no serious scarcity of anything, and the enhanced prices consequent upon short crops will lip a measure make up for their deficiency.

From other and distant quarters of the country there is the same cheerful intelligence. Commerce and manufactures are reviving at the East. The jobbers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia are doing a very fair, and, we are glad to see, a pretty safe business. Prompt pay or short credits is now the rule. The operatives in manufacturing towns are again mostly employed, and likely to be through the winter. All branches of various sections of the country.

"Slowly and cautiously" must be the motto of all for some time to come, but affairs have certainly taken an upward movement. We are not disposed to be over sanguine so soon after the severe lessons of the revulsion, but we are confident that by next spring everyone will be able to see that a new era of prosperity has been inaugurated.

Advance of Free Sentiment in Virginia — A Abolition Candidate for Governor.

The world does move, and Old Virginia, though a good deal tired with the march, is making very fair progress. The latter portion of our caption is expressive of a simple fact. The following card appeared the other day in a Richmond daily paper:

"TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA!—I hereby proclaim myself a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Virginia, and shall urge, with whatever ability I possess, the policy of accepting one hundred millions of acres of the public land, the money accruing therefrom to be applied to the gradual extinction of slavery, by purchasing the young slaves and their mothers, upon beyond the United States. Had Virginia applied the hundred millions of acres that she ceded to the United States in the year 1787, as the purpose, the banks of her majestic rivers would now be teeming with a thrifty white population, and strewn with cities, villages and cottages. She would (among all of the States of the federal Union) have stood first in agriculture, first in commerce, and first in manufactures. Give me but a fair field to contend with my rivals for the other favor—and the triumph shall be mine.

"Your servant, ever faithful and true,

"HENRY ABRAMS."

No longer ago than in 1856, Mr. Underwood was driven out of Virginia for attending the Philadelphia Convention that nominated Fremont, and other gentlemen were mobbed in Wheeling, and elsewhere in the State, for avowing themselves to be in favor of his election. Neither Fremont nor any other Republican proposed then, any more than the Republicans propose now, to interfere with slavery in Virginia, yet Gov. Wise and other sons of thunder were roused to the highest pitch of excitement. They declared that the very citadel of the old commonwealth was in danger, and that the election of Fremont would be good cause for an immediate dissolution of the Union. Only two years have elapsed, and what a change! A native Virginian—at least we suppose he is—coolly pens a card announcing himself as an anti-slavery candidate for Governor, a Richmond paper prints it, and nobody is excited—not even the editor of the *South*. We know nothing of Mr. Abrams' character or influence, but he seems to be in earnest in the step he has taken, and in a note to the *Evening Post* declares that he is sure of receiving a vote "which will astonish everbody but himself."

It is not probable that Mr. Abrams' plan of emancipation will find very wide acceptance in Virginia at present, nor is it likely to be regarded with any favor by Congress; but the fact that any man is allowed to make the proposition in the capital of the Old Dominion without rousing the administrators of the code Lynch, is to be noted as singular, to say the least.

A Business Arrangement Explained.

During the winter and for some time after the return of Judge Douglas to Illinois, the St. Louis *Republican* was a staunch supporter of the Administration. Some two or three weeks ago it shifted suddenly about, and now trains with the Douglas worshippers, and in opposition to the Administration. When this sudden conversion took place, it was rumored that Douglas had purchased an interest in the *Republican*. This report was promptly contradicted, but from the following from the St. Louis *News* of the 10th inst., there seems to have been some foundation for it:

> Such reports do not often get abroad without some foundation, and it appears there were good grounds for the report in the present case. We learn from a very reliable source in Illinois, a prominent Democratic leader, that there was a "negotiation" between Judge Douglas and the *Republican*, by which the Judge pays the *Republican* $5,000 for he aid and support in the present canvass. That sum beat the "Kidney, Maine," advertisements, all hollow, and the Administration immediately found itself nowhere.

—Mr. Cyrus W. Field has been presented by the Merchants, bookse'lers at Stringfield, Mass., with a gilt-edged copy of Webster's big Dictionary.

The Ottawa Ship Canal.

We have received the report of W. Shanly, Esq., chief engineer in charge of the survey of the Ottawa and French Rivers to test the practicability of a ship canal by this route. We were about to make an abstract of the report, but we find it already done to hand in the Toronto *Colonist* of August 11. The principal points in the report as condensed by the *Colonist*, are as follows:

Mr. Shanly states that the whole distance from Montreal to Lake Huron is 600 miles, of which distance 372 miles is considered to be lake and river navigation, and 58 miles canal, including the Lachine, and the lockage 685 feet, requiring 70 locks of 10 feet lift. The natural summit level for the Ottawa canal, between the Ottawa and Lake Huron, is the Trout Lake, being 53 feet above the level of Lake Nipissing, six miles to the eastward of it, and 655 feet above the sea. The water supply of Trout Lake not being considered sufficient, it is proposed to raise the water of Lake Nippissing to the level, by erecting dams across the French River, thereby flooding a large extent of country around the lake, the largest portion lying to the north and northwestwardly shores, and also the best land. The extent of land to be submerged is not given; but this method is proposed to save the expense of construction, and it is explained by Mr. Shanly, as follows:

"Admitting, however, the merits of the project, as a whole, to be such as I have endeavored to show them to be, I apprehend that few will be found to argue that this necessity for the destruction of untenanted land, a mere patch in the unreclaimed wilderness, should be the stand a veto on its fulfilment."

"The raising of Lake Nippissing would reduce the actual canalling between it and Trout Lake, three miles or less, to less than that which would be required were the latter body of water capable of furnishing the necessary supply; and as the cost of one mile of canal would be more than of all the lockage together, it follows that the cost of the whole work, on the plan proposed, will be considerably less than if the supply were drawn from the natural summit."

In a comparison between this and the Welland Canal route, Mr. Shanley states: "The greater difficulties to be encountered in the former canal, from the more unyielding nature of the material to be worked upon—the granite rocks, chiefly (according to the classification of Sir William Logan) syenite, gneissoid, syenitic gneiss, thoroughly contorted forward, hard, naked, and repellant, over the whole of the more distant portions of the line." The second great difficulty that presents itself in considering the improvement of those distant waters, where the major portion of the first named and principal difficulty exist, lies in the inaccessibility of the region which they penetrate, the whole of which, in so far as relates to the sustaining of human life, may be called non-producing, little or none of it being as yet settled. To this add the long season of winter in view, as one that must add largely to the cost of the undertaking, just as it now does to the cost of making lumber on the Upper Ottawa, during which season there are the only difficulties pointed out by Mr. Shanly, as he further states:

"From information I have been able to gather concerning the depths of the Lower Ottawa, I incline to the belief that in it will be found to exist the least serious of the difficulties to be encountered in carrying out the project which is the subject of this report, and those difficulties, I apprehend, increase as we descend.

"In the Ottawa, from the head of still water navigation, between Ottawa and Grenville, the shallows are likely to be occasioned by bars of silt and alluvial deposits, and these, though not to be ignored, would be attended without any great amount of labor or expense, nor would the enlargement of the Ordinance Canals between Grenville and Charlton be an undertaking of extraordinary difficulty, but it is to be feared that there does not exist through the Lake of the Two Mountains a channel sufficiently direct and deep to promise the satisfactory object of a navigation of equal capacity to that which nature has provided for it the Upper Ottawa, the Matawan, and the French River.

"The shallows of the Lake of the Two Mountains are undoubtedly over rock bottom, and in the course which the steamers plying between Carillon and Grenville have to navigate, of which many shallows. The non-existence of a deep channel is, however, by no means to be set down as a result to that account."

The difficulties pointed out here cannot be overcome so as to provide a ship canal navigation, say thirteen or fourteen feet of water, without incurring an enormous expense, such as Mr. Shanly declines estimating.

The great length of river and canal navigation, we have always contended, were alone fatal to this project. It lies much further north than the Georgian Bay route, and it it is withal much more expensive. The estimate for a canal for vessels drawing twelve feet water is $29,000,000; while the cost of the Georgian Bay route, as shown in detail by the Engineer's Report, would be $22,000,000. With the present prices of labor, it could now doubtless be built for a much smaller sum.

While the present stagnation in commercial affairs continues, it is not to be expected that a work of such magnitude will at once be undertaken; but we are satisfied that all we have written upon this important subject is correct. We are convinced that the Georgian Bay and St. Lawrence route is the shortest—we mean the least canal to build—the cheapest, and in all respects the best that can be found between the upper lakes and the ocean.

Progress of the Campaign.

LINCOLN IN MONTGOMERY CO.

Grand Rally of Republicans and Old-Line Whigs at Hillsboro.

Political Items in "Upper Egypt."

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

HILLSBORO, Montgomery Co., Sept. 10, 1858.

The Old Whig and Republican forces of Montgomery are now in complete fighting trim. We have had our grand rally, and heard the voice of Old Abe, around whom the Whigs of "Upper Egypt" have rallied in a hundred battles. We will guarantee the 51st Senatorial Dist. for Abraham Lincoln *without fail*. In our Representative capacity we are attached to the county of Christian, which the Democracy have hitherto controlled by about 400 majority. As if to give us the district in spite of history and recorded facts, they have nominated Long Jim Davis for the Legislature—the very man to consolidate and organize an inside opposition, which is already openly talked of in both counties. Harry Wilton was down here last week, scouring the brush for Buchaneers, and with very discouraging results to the Douglas wing of the party. He reports that more than half of the Democracy of Christian are in favor of a new deal and a straight-out National Democratic ticket.

Mr. Lincoln arrived in our town Wednesday evening. On Tuesday he had spoken to large and enthusiastic audiences in Mattoon and Paris. At Shelbyville Station, on the Terre Haute & Alton R. R., when his presence was discovered, he was saluted with three cheers. Arrived at Hillsboro, he was escorted to the residence of Judge Young, where he received a constant stream of old friends during yesterday forenoon. And let me here tell the readers of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE and all our friends in the northern part of the State, that the nomination of Abe Lincoln for the United States Senate last June roused an enthusiasm and a confidence among us of the central and southern counties never known since the days of "Tippecanoe." We *felt* that at last we were to have a *great victory*. We feel it every day more and more strongly, and if every county will do half as well according to its capacities as we mean to, it will be a great victory indeed.

The turn-out to-day was considerably larger than that which assembled at the Douglas demonstration a month ago, notwithstanding that gathering was one-third Republican. The town of Hillsboro is not only Republican but decidedly Republican on every test vote, and I assure you the three or four hundred copies of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE which come into the county every week are doing a work which will be signally manifest on election day. Mr. Lincoln addressed us at three o'clock, and continued speaking until after five. His argument was like those which he always makes—clear and convincing as the mathematics. He floored Douglasism with a great crash, and the loud and repeated cheers of over two thousand listeners, when he had concluded, such a shout went up as never before echoed among the hills of old Montgomery. I might say in this connection that when Douglas was introduced to his crowd here, "Long Jim" proposed three cheers, swung up his hat, and *was himself the only man that cheered*. We did not infer that Jim was the only Douglas man in the crowd, but we presumed the people were expecting such a terrific noise that each one wanted to hear it all—just as the whole world, once upon a time, engaged to shout simultaneously, and attract the attention of the people in the moon, but everybody being eager to hear the shout nothing was in the way of a deaf old woman in Siberia. Long Jim thinks of sending to Siberia to secure the services of this faithful creature for the next Douglas demonstration in Hillsboro.

This morning Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the depot, and, with three rousing cheers, sent on his way rejoicing to Edwardsville.

KENTUCKIAN.

P. S. Spaulding & Rogers' circus passed through here yesterday, from Carlinville, where Douglas spoke in the tent. The ringmaster was interrogated as to how much was paid Douglas a month for going through his tricks under the canvas. He replied—"One hundred and fifty dollars a month at first, but we've cut him down to one hundred." K.

State of the Cause in Brown County—The Morris run Ruled From Tom Brockman—Tom bound to Catch him Yet.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune].

RIVERY, Sept. 10, 1858.

As you are doubtless well aware, Brown County is rather under the average of counties in this State in the point of "vitality and election of 1856 about fifteen hundred votes. Of these Mr. Buchanan received 905, Mr. Fillmore 435, and Mr. Fremont 169 votes. From this you will perceive we are on the borders of (if not entirely in) Egypt. Since 1856, almost the entire Fillmore vote has come over to the Republican party. If the people of this county were to be called upon to vote directly for Douglas or Lincoln, Mr. D. probably would carry the county by a small majority; but as Pike and Brown elect two Representatives, and as our candidates, Messrs. C. B. Wilson and Col. J. S. Irwin, of Brown, are both very popular men, we feel confident of electing both of them. Gov. Irwin was the Fillmore elector for this district in 1856, but then gave the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of Fremont, his hearty support.

Col. Irwin, of Brownshaw, our candidate for Congress in this district, has opened the campaign, and invites J. C. Davis, (Dem.,) and Col. I. N. Morris, (Douglas worshipper,) to meet him at such appointments in this district. In all probability Mr. Davis will consent to canvass the district with Mr. Grimshaw, but I fear Morris will not be so hardy, for he well knows that Jack would handle him without gloves.

Col. Morris made an appointment to speak at this place on the evening of the 25th inst. and Col. T. S. Brockman also had an appointment to address the citizens of the place the same evening. Both appointments were made about the same time, neither knowing that the other had an appointment. Col. Brockman was promptly on hand, but when the time for Col. Morris to speak arrived, the following notice was posted on the court-house door:

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Tribute to Commercial Integrity.

Among the commercial houses in New York that succumbed to the financial storm last fall, was that of Messrs. West, Caldwell & Co., of Maiden lane. How they finally weathered the storm and nobly maintained their commercial honor, is told by the *Post:*

They believed, however, that if they could get an extension they could pay all and have a surplus left. But their creditors, partaking of the general panic, on a full investigation of their affairs, unanimously advised and accepted a compromise of fifty cents on the dollar. This was at once secured, and a full discharge given them for the balance. They then proceeded, with untiring industry, to realize from their assets. Times brightened, and confidence, which had ebbed so violently, came back on the flood. The result was, that on the first of July they again found themselves in prosperous circumstances. But the old debt "still lived"—not in law, but in the court of conscience—for they were unwilling to retain other people's money, even though no lawful claim could be maintained for it.

Accordingly, on the first of July, Messrs. West, Caldwell & Co. issued to all their creditors a circular, briefly setting forth the history of their affairs, and inclosing to each a check for the full balance unpaid, with interest. The circumstances were stated in terse columns at the time. The effect may be imagined.

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The whole service weighs about 600 ounces, and would have cost $1,000, had not Messrs. Haughwout & Co. insisted on furnishing the sets at the net cost to themselves.

DOUGLAS AT BELLEVILLE.

Almost a Failure to get an Audience.

The reception given to Douglas at Belleville on Friday last, and a damper upon the little city some twelve hundred turned out to greet, from which he will scarcely recover during the rest of the campaign. hear him,—and one-third of them were from Missouri, the men who helped to defeat Frank Blair and the cause of freedom in that State. We quote the following account of the meeting from the St. Louis *Democrat:*

> If the numbers which assemble to hear the speeches of a candidate were a sure indication of the result of the election, no very favorable augurine could be drawn by the friends of Senator Douglas, from the Belleville meeting yesterday. Twelve hundred would be a liberal estimate of that meeting, and four hundred of these were Missourians. We believe the city of Belleville contains a population of eight or ten thousand, and consequently could have poured out a larger audience to hear the distinguished Senator, if the political opinions of her citizens were at all in harmony with his. Nor did the intensity of the enthusiasm make up for the majority of numbers. Certainly all preparations for kindling and calling forth the popular feeling, had been made. There was a procession which dragged its disjointed length along the principal streets. There were mounted marshals, a brass band, and a piece of cannon, and more potent than all the brilliant charms of Mrs. Douglas and other ladies. The Senator's speech was very similar to the recent ones he has delivered, and which have been so widely published. As an oratorical effort, though at side one, it was inferior to many which he has made. He commenced with a well planned, well executed movement to gain the Whigs, whose vote may be all important in deciding the issue of the pending election as it did the issue of the election for Governor and Presidential electors. When he had exhausted that topic he entered on a strain of argument, which he continued against the Republican party, which he kept up to the close, sometimes digressing but always on cognate themes. His purpose was to persuade his audience that the Republican party designs to elevate the negro to political and social equality with the whites. He appealed incessantly to the pride of race, assuming for himself that the party to which he is the fundamental maxim of the Republican creed. His unscrupulousness, adroitness, audacity of assertion, falsehood and perverse construction of the Republican principles were conspicuous in every portion of his speech.
>
> The Dred Scott decision was a topic on which he dwelt, but curiously enough, he confined himself to that part of it which declares the nonexistence of negro citizenship. This he supported with a few facts and a flow of declamation. The relations of territorial communities to slavery he did not once glance at, and this was a remarkable omission, for his views on that subject, notwithstanding his Freeport speech, are not yet sufficiently defined. He made no allusion to the Administration, and but a passing allusion to the Know-Nothings. From beginning to end he coolly assumed that he was the embodiment and standard-bearer of the National Democratic party. He was totally oblivious of the fact that the Presidential aspirant of the Democratic party is the district at Slate. Some of that party, however, in the Columbus Convention of the 4th instant, has left us no room to doubt that they were assembled to organize, and practises every Administration Democrat, and every anti-Morris-Douglas-Democrat in the district. It rules them out and reads them out of the Douglas party. Administration Democrats and anti-Morris Democrats are not allowed to participate in a Douglas Convention—are not allowed to aid in the nomination of the candidates of that party.

This is the defiant, reckless position to which that party has been dragged by its self-constituted leaders.

We know not what course others may pursue, but as for ourself our course is plain. When we were denied the privilege of helping to *nominate* the candidates of a party, we are resolved *never* to exercise the barren, beggarly privilege of helping to *elect* the candidates of that party.

A Man Beaten to Death by his Wife and her Paramour—$500 Offered for their Arrest.

We learn by passengers over the Covington & Lexington Railway last night, that a shocking murder took place at Tait's Creek, in Madison county, Kentucky, on Wendesday evening last. It appears that a man named Wade, and his wife Sarah Wade, have been living very unhappily together, on account of an alleged intimacy existing between Mrs. Wade and a man named William H. Margrave, alias Rice. On Wednesday evening, Wade returned home and found Margrave at his house. Wade demanded that he should absent himself and never again return. Mrs. Wade took sides with Margrave, and both commenced a tirade of abuse on Wade, to which the latter replied, using very severe language. From high words the parties came to blows, and Mrs. Wade and Margrave, with barrel staves in their hands, beat Wade to death. The murderers, both their victim lifeless on the floor, and packing up all the clothing they wanted, eloped to parts unknown. A colored boy who witnessed the conflict, gave the alarm, and the neighbors on hearing were soon collected. Wade was weltering in a pool of blood, and was beaten and cut in a most shocking manner. Warrants were made for the murderers, and a descriptions has been sent to the police of this city, but neither had been arrested at latest accounts. The affairs has created considerable excitement at Tait's Creek, where Mr. Wade was esteemed a worthy citizen, and Margrave regarded as a dangerous man. The being the third murder he has committed. We understand that the murderers have been traced to within thirty miles of Covington.—*Cincinnati Gazette*, 11th.

A Sharp Letter from Judge Breese—He Pitcheth into the Douglas-Worshippers—He is a Candidate for the U. S. Senate.

[From the Missouri Republican, Sept. 11th.]

Judge Breese sends the following letter, intended to define his position. It is published in accordance with his request:

CARLYLE, Clinton County, September 7, 1858.

REV. W. F. BOYAKIN, Editor of the Belleville Democrat:

DEAR SIR: I demand as a right to know who requested you to say, as you have said in an editorial in your paper of the 4th inst., that Judge Breese is not, nor will he be a candidate for the United States Senate in opposition to Mr. Douglas; and all those who have been so busy in stamping the State against the Democratic party, is without any foundation whatever."

The article is artfully prepared, but it will not deceive, if such was the object.

It never has been said in any paper, or elsewhere, by anybody, that I intended to stump the State against the Democratic party; hence, your *disclaimer* was wholly unnecessary. You might have spared yourself, on your friend Gen. Bissell's Bible, that I never would be found in opposition to the great Democratic party of the nation, whose hardest battles I helped to fight with my tongue more than a quarter of a century. You might take your oath of *that* without fear.

But I think, friend Boyakin, your ideas of Democracy and mine differ most essentially. You will pardon me for saying that yours seem to be concentrated in one man, whilst mine embrace great principles. Yours seem to tend to the disruption and debauchery of that great party; mine to its conservation and purity. Yours, if carried out, will annihilate it; mine, will restore it to its pristine vigor.

What position I may consider it my duty to assume in this contest now so fiercely waged against the Democracy of the nation, its cherished and time-honored principles, and fiercer still against him to whom that portion of the nation has committed the power, will depend on circumstances.

Of one thing you may be assured, and my past life is the guarantee, that I will not be found inactive when I see, or think I see, that great party in danger from conspirators within its own bosom, or from foes without. The last are least to be dreaded, as their attacks are open, in the sunlight, and manly. The conspirator deals his blows secretly; he gets up false issues for the

and I am surprised you do not see it.

They may destroy the citadel, but the foundation will remain; there will be living principles, eternal years of God are theirs," and on them the national edifice will be rebuilt, attracting the masses by the beauty of its design, the solidity of its structure, and by the pure purposes to which it will be again dedicated. It will afford us shelter from selfish and intractable ambition, and around its altars will be found none but true and faithful worshippers.

Lend a helping hand to save the present from the assaults of the destroyer, to which you cannot and ought not to be insensible. Thus shall you be honored of men. Thus shall you become a bright light and a safe guide for our people. Thus only can you preserve the principles you claim to reverence.

I hope you will publish this letter and send me the name of the person who gave the authority you have exercised in regard to me and my name.

Very truly and respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SIDNEY BREESE.

The Quincy Democrat and Douglas.

The Quincy *Democrat*, edited by Senator Carlin, a son of the late Governor Carlin, has hauled down the Douglas State Ticket from its mast-head, and run up that of the National Democracy. Senator Carlin assigns the following as his reasons for adopting this course:

> We take down to-day the names of Messrs. Fondey and French, and insert in their stead those of Messrs. Dougherty and Reynolds. The necessity for this change must be manifest not only to our own readers, but to the readers of the Quincy *Herald*, and other papers in which the proceedings of the Douglas Democratic Convention, held at Columbus, on the 4th inst., are published.
>
> When we placed the names of Messrs. Fondey and French, the nominees of the State Convention of the 21st of April, at the head of our columns, it was an offering of the entire branch of the Douglas party in this district. Every Democratic paper in the district had taken the Douglas side of all exciting issues which had occupied the attention of Congress during the last session, and in starting the *Democrat* we intended to present the Administration side of those questions in order that it might have its influence in the pending canvass. We were resolved also to oppose by all fair and honorable means the re-election of Hon. I. N. Morris to Congress on account of his gross and inexcusable calumny and denunciation of the administration of our choice. But we did not intend or desire an open war with the Douglas party or its candidates in the district or State. The action of that party, however, in the Columbus Convention of the 4th instant, has left us no choice. That Convention was in the power of a few old woman in Siberia. Long Jim thinks of sending to Siberia to secure the services of this faithful creature for the next Douglas demonstration in Hillsboro.

This morning Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the depot, and, with three rousing cheers, sent on his way rejoicing to Edwardsville.

KENTUCKIAN.

P. S. Spaulding & Rogers' circus passed through here yesterday, from Carlinville, where Douglas spoke in the tent. The ringmaster was interrogated as to how much was paid Douglas a month for going through his tricks under the canvas. He replied—"One hundred and fifty dollars a month at first, but we've cut him down to one hundred." K.

State of the Cause in Brown County—The Morris run Ruled From Tom Brockman—Tom bound to Catch him Yet.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune].

RIVERY, Sept. 10, 1858.

As you are doubtless well aware, Brown County is rather under the average of counties in this State in the point of "vitality and election of 1856 about fifteen hundred votes. Of these Mr. Buchanan received 905, Mr. Fillmore 435, and Mr. Fremont 169 votes. From this you will perceive we are on the borders of (if not entirely in) Egypt. Since 1856, almost the entire Fillmore vote has come over to the Republican party. If the people of this county were to be called upon to vote directly for Douglas or Lincoln, Mr. D. probably would carry the county by a small majority; but as Pike and Brown elect two Representatives, and as our candidates, Messrs. C. B. Wilson and Col. J. S. Irwin, of Brown, are both very popular men, we feel confident of electing both of them. Gov. Irwin was the Fillmore elector for this district in 1856, but then gave the entire Republican ticket, with the exception of Fremont, his hearty support.

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St. Louis Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9th, 1858.

THIRD DAY.

The interest in the Fair to-day seems unabated, and the numbers in attendance are quite as large as yesterday. For the first time during the Fair I went through the several departments, but so hurriedly as to be unable to make any particular examinations, or to learn the names of any of the exhibitors. I endeavored to obtain a list of the entries of stock, manufactured articles, &c., at the office of the General Secretary, but found that the lists were in the hands of the different committees, who are making their examinations, and that no reliable list of the premiums can be obtained until the close of the Fair, except such as are announced on the live stock in the amphitheatre, or obtained by the local reporters in the several departments. I shall, therefore, be obliged to abandon for the present my design of sending you a list of Illinois exhibitors and successful competitors. Let me assure you, however, that those here from the "Sucker State," as exhibitors, will do her no disgrace. They have already taken many of the most valuable and important premiums. But to return:

THE FINE ART HALL

appears to be the center of attraction, and is constantly crowded, almost to suffocation, with visitors. It contains quite a large collection of paintings, stationery, minerals, shell-work and fancy articles. Some of the latter are very fine, and by the old masters—others by our best American artists. There are several excellent copies from old works, possessing considerable merit, and quite a number of original pieces without any merit, that we could discover. There are several very fine portraits, among which we notice one of Col. Benton, another of Gen. Harrison, another of Judge Lucas, and others. J. Sidney Brown, of Alton, exhibits a very fine collection of photographs. Four paintings, representing the "Seasons," copied from Hoffman, possess considerable merit and attracted considerable attention, as did also a fanck sketch, called "Passing Away." A landscape, by Henry Painter, now over two hundred and fifty years old, was also on exhibition. There are also some choice specimens of painting on ivory, pastile drawings, and water-color paintings.

There are a great many other pieces of painting, statuary, busts, &c., in the Fine Art Hall, worthy of mention, but time forbids. The hall is very neatly arranged, and shows good artistic taste.

FLORAL HALL

is another favorate place of resort, and is also neatly and tastefully arranged. The first thing that attracts attention on entering, is a skillfully arranged combination of nature and art, in the shape of a mountain cliff, grotto and pool, in miniature. Around the sides of the pool, or reservoir, which is lined with water-proof cement, rough looking crags jut out, covered with moss; while from the center of the reservoir, a jet of water rises from a fissure in the rocks to a height of about eight feet. From the side opposite the point of view, through a crevice in a ledge of rocks, a fountain drips into the basin below. In the background arises the mountain cliff, around which is placed a great variety of plants, cedar, pine, laurel, fir, and in fact almost every variety of evergreens, rising gradually one above another to the roof of the building. It is a beautiful miniature picture of wild, romantic mountain scenery. At the further side, a picture of equal loviliness meets the eye, for there the mountain cliff becomes changed into a beautiful arbor, the columns of which are festooned and wreathed with ivy, cedar and myrtle, mingled with a few choice flowers. This splendid specimen of work is from the hands of Mr. Kearns, of Alton, Ill.

The floral exhibition is very fine indeed, and is chiefly made up from gardens of horticulturists of St. Louis. The variety of green-house plants is very large—the first premium for the most tastefully arranged collection of which was awarded to a gentleman of St. Louis. Mr. Kranawick. The first premium for "floral design" was awarded to Mrs. Chancellory of St. Louis. It was a pyramid of flowers four or five feet high, surmounted by a small statuette of the "Goddess of Flowers." The whole arrangement shows refined and excellent taste. It will be impossible for me to mention the many choice specimens in this department.

In the line of fruits the show is large and attractive. One gentleman exhibits twenty-six varieties of apples, and Husmann & Manwaring of this State, no less than fifty-four varieties. They also exhibit ten varieties of peaches, sixteen varieties of pears, and twelve varieties of grapes. This is the largest collection of fruits shown by any one firm.

Floral Hall contains many other articles, such as embroidery, needle-work, worsted work, ornamental leather work, etc., whose mention we are obliged to omit.

To-morrow I shall try and give your readers some idea of the show in the mechanical department. In the meantime, as some choice stock has been on exhibition in the Amphitheatre to-day, I will give you the result.

DEVON AND BRAHAN CATTLE.

On Devons, for the best bull and two cows or heifers, there was only one entry, made by C. G. McMahon, of St. Louis, who received the first and second premiums; also the first and second for Brahma bull and two cows.

NATIVE GRADE COWS AND HEIFERS.

The first premium for "native grade" three years and over, was awarded to Mr. Turpin, of Illinois, as was also the first for "two years old." The first premium for "yearlings" was awarded to A. J. Tall, of Ky.

FAT CATTLE.

There is a fine show of fat cattle on the ground and best one entry of three in number, three years old and over, was awarded to J. O. Shelby, of Lafayette county, Mo. The lot of cattle took the second premium in the same class last year—so I am informed. Mr. S. also took the first premium for the best fat cows. There were nine entries for this premium of $250, offered by the butch

Medicines &c.

DR. MANN'S
AGUE BALSAM,
UNRIVALLED IN THE
STORY OF MEDICINE.
THY? BECAUSE SINCE THE FIRST
settlements of the rich prairies and fertile va
of the West, it has been the only remedy kn
to produce a perfect cure for ague, fever, a
fever and ague, and bilious remittents, in
In their results, the mineral and vegetable
have never before been combined, and the
have not a single equal to them in the whole
and will never be. Therefore, we defy you to
to intimate that Mann's Ague Balsam is not
not justified to say that they are the best
the Western and Southern parts should intro
for them to all families.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.
Oberlin, Ohio, June 1st, 1858.
Gents: Having used in my family, for
some of your Ague Balsam, I find it to be the
most prompt and efficient remedial agency, I have ever
remedy of ague ever used, and as a general family
it has no equal.
Yours, &c.,
EARL BERRY.
Otsego, Ill., April 26, 1858.
Messrs. Mann & Co.—Gents: Your Ague Balsam
is only remedy that has ever cured me of the ague
of the kind by me. We have used it in our family
popular remedies of the day for the cure of ague, but
but Mann's Balsam suits in all cases. It is the
from the simple fact that it cures.
Yours, &c.,
REED & FRATLOREN.
Seymour, Ind., April 26, 1858.
Messrs. Mann & Co., Galion, Ohio—Gentlemen: I
my self and daughter, about six years of age, with
daughter, about six years of age, with
Ague Balsam, and am happy to state that it
received your Balsam at a time when I could do nothing
Balsam, and am happy to state that it
I had a chill, and have not had one since. I
use my exertions in the bounds of my influence in
Ague Balsam.
Respectfully Yours,
H. P. EDWARDS.
Sold by H. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, Ohio.
J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, Galion, Ohio.
For Western States and Territories, and sold wholesale by
HARRINGTON & HALEY, Chicago, Ill.
and druggists in this county.

ACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
SUPERSEDING
Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is the
ready for the prevention and cure of Ague,
Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all
Bilious diseases incident to this climate.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has
never been known to fail where the directions
have been strictly and truly followed.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a
PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine,
anything of a mercurious or disturbing nature.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM
had for years the largest sales of any remedy in
world, a fact never before offered to the public.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has
attained its immense popularity through its own
merits. In a great many cases it has performed
single harmlessness and freedom from hurtful
ties, and in every case it has given the feeble
tient, vigorous youth and feeble age, ever strength
delicacy, and a blessed immunity from
READ WHAT A GENTLEMAN SAYS.
Dr. H. Sweazea, of Mattoon, Ill., under date of
Aug. 23d, 1858, says:—"Send me another lot of
Christie's Ague Balsam. I have sold all I had in
store, and the demand is on the increase
everything every bottle, as per not one has been
returned."
J. W. Plumsteel, Druggist, Vinton, Iowa, under
to of Aug. 24th, 1858, says:—"Send me half a
Christie's Ague Balsam. I have sold all I had
three bottles on hand and it is selling rapidly. I
have any more agency for it in this county."
Mr. A. N. Hackliffee, of Metamora, Ill., under
date of June 11, 1857, and says that the Balsam
he has ever used, and that it is the best
cure that one case from the Southern
of twenty months. He loaned three bottles to a
friend. He took only one bottle and effected a perfect
cure. He had paid about one dollar
for his.
Sold by all Druggists.
AFFLICTED FOR TWELVE.
Belpho, O., Jan. 12, 1858.
Messrs. Hunt & Gardner—Gents:—I will
to you known the wonderful effects of your
Liver Invigorator. This Gin, distilled in Lon-
don from aged Juniper, under the surveillance of
British Indian Imperial Laws, is a combination of
the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valua-
ble properties of the Vegetable Kingdom, rendering it in
its action of the most eminent medicinal men, the purest
and most delightful combination ever offered.
It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, dif-
fering entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that
harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as
Gin and Bitters so extremely disagreeable.
Thus combined as a medicine, it is recommended
by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout,
Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fevers and
Ague, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the
water we will find by its adoption a sure relief from those
distressing annoyances which frequently attend their dril-
ling consumption.
Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical
authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not
only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind
he has ever used."
It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and
Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to
damps of water and air.
Sold by druggists at twenty-five cents, and pints thirty-
five cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Fruiterers, and
Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only
Charles'. NONE OTHER IS IMPORTED.
May be had of Agents, Messrs. ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 15 South Water street; HAVES, TYRRELL
& CO., No. 37 South Water street.
PETER BRADLEY, 6 Dearborn street, Chicago.
EDMUND G. CHARLES, Importer,
40 Broadway, New York.
A STRIKING APPEARANCE IS THE FIRST LETTER OF RECOM-
MENDATION.

GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS,
For Softening the Skin,
AND IMPROVING THE COMPLEXION.
SURGE DUPEE, 370 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole Agent for the United States.
The object of this Cosmetic is to give perfection to the
valuable and efficient Remedy that has yet been introduced
in the practice of Medicine, for the purpose of removing
every unsightly appearance from the Skin, and preserving
it to the latest period of life in the full bloom of health and
richness of youth. Extensive experience and minute ob-
servation have long satisfied the Proprietor, that if applied
as directed, it will speedily remove any unsightly appear-
ance, and as the Blood, Pimples, Blotches, and Eruptions
are all Pimples, Humors and Eruptions which may dis-
figure the countenance; and will also impart to the Skin the
most delightful softness and delicate clearness. In short,
it preserves a blooming complexion through life, nothing is
proved but the use of
GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS.
The newness and really the most perfect
RELIEF for Chapped Hands, Face, Lips, &c.
Unassailable preparation of Elder Flowers is very fra-
grant as perfume. Elder Flowers have from the earliest
ages been esteemed as a mild and harmless, yet most per-
fect remedy for Tan, Sun-Burn, Freckles, Pimples
Ladies, &c., it will speedily and completely remove.
CAUTION.—It is singularly beneficial and perfectly in-
nocent to the youngest infant.
Is unequalled for shaving, anything, annihilating
every pimple and all roughness, rendering the skin soft
as lint, fitting it so completely for the razor.
Every Lover of Elder Flowers will be found purchasing
at least one bottle.
Sold by all Druggists. Sold also, by
FARNESTOCK & DAVIS,
116 Randolph street.

FEVER AND AGUE
CURED WITHOUT ARSENIC OR QUININE.
DR. LEED'S QUININE SUBSTITUTE,
OR NERVE TONIC is a positive cure for
Chills and Fever,
all diseases arising from derangement of the Nerv-
ous System, such as
YELLOW, PANAMA AND CHAGRES FEVERS.
This medicine was discovered by a regularly graduated
Physician, and is, therefore, entitled to the same confi-
dence as any other prescription. It is the only remedy
that will prove its efficiency. One bottle in ordinary cases
will prove sufficient. One bottle is ordinary cases
will prove sufficient. One bottle is ordinary cases
will prove sufficient. One bottle is

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

MONEY EXCHANGE, ETC.—There is no news whatever in financial matters. Exchange is steady at one per cent, Bank discounts 10 per cent. Money for produce and other business purposes plenty. Gold nominal and inactive at 1@1¼. Sterling 108¾@3 per cent per month. Little doing.

COMMERCIAL.—Private advices by the Asia are a little more favorable to an advance in grain and flour, than were some of the news reports. The telegram of the Vanderbilt's arrival to-day, with dates to Sept. 1st, and reporting an advance in the foreign market in flour and wheat, corroborates the expected improvement. There is not, perhaps, foundation enough on which to raise an instantaneous reaction. There is, sure enough, no sufficient ground, so far as foreign prospects are concerned, for further panic. We are permitted to make the following extract from a Liverpool letter received per Asia:

LIVERPOOL, August 27th, 1858.

MESSRS. D. HOWARD SMITH & Co., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIRS: * * * Harvest is now progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, but it is now certain that, while the crop of wheat will be a fair average, it will fall much below last year. The same remark is quite applicable to the Continental crops; and we do not doubt but large amounts of wheat and flour will be required from America, and think as we approach the winter months prices will gradually appreciate, unless your crops should prove much larger than now anticipated. * * * We remain, truly, &c.,

JAS. HEWITT & Co.

If this opinion is confirmed (and so far it seems to be) by subsequent facts, the Western flour and grain markets will become firmer and prices appreciate; indeed, some shrewd dealers speak and act as if the market had already touched bottom. The effect of the N. Y. telegram today, however, would scarcely warrant that conclusion; but a short time will settle the questions.

Flour in the Baltimore market of 10th was dull; corn was lower & little, white 79@80c; yellow 80@85c; wheat dull and unchanged.

The N. Orleans market had stiffened a little for flour and corn on the 9th; but next day became quiet again. Flour quoted at $6 for superfine, and corn at 65c for white, and 80c for yellow.

In reference to the movement of grain eastward, it is reported that the receipts of wheat and flour at Buffalo the present season to 1st inst., were:

	Wheat, bu.	Flour, bbls.
To Sept. 1, 1858	8,360,000	750,000
To Sept. 1, 1857	11,000,000	972,000
Increase	4,700,760	472,452

The receipts at that port from Sept. 1 to the close of navigation were:

Wheat, bu	6,262,928
Flour, bbls	440,000

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* remarks upon the statement;

"Supposing then that we have no further increase upon the business of last year, our imports of wheat will exceed twelve and a half million bushels; an increase of one-third over last year. Of flour we shall have 1,400,000 bbls, also an increase of about two fifths. But we shall inevitably have an increase in our post-harvest as well as ante-harvest trade. We say this in the face of the prodigy of a short crop in many localities West. Lake Michigan shipped 7,704,000 bushels of wheat last year, to points other than Buffalo. We suppose to get about five-sevenths of this deficiency this season. Arrivals at points in the West are very large already, from the new harvest, and, under the impetus of better prices, more money, and the disuse of panic, it must come forward much more freely than last year. When engaged in the argument for reduction of tolls on wheat last Spring, we quoted the probable receipts of wheat at the ports for 1858, under the stimulus of reduction, at 12,000,000. We revise our figures. They were too small. We now claim 14,000,000 bushels. Which is the amount to be received at this port during the season of navigation. Of flour we should have at least a million and a half of barrels, against 945,000 last year."

Subjoined is the weekly statement of Breadstuffs by the New York Canals, at tide-water:

The receipts at tide water of flour, wheat, corn and barley, for the first week of September in 1857 and 1858, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1857	36,146	1,060,281	2,791,867	192,251
1858	68,181	1,437,000	1,579,000	49,000
Inc.—	72,035	Inc. 376,719	Dec. 412,867	Inc. 143,249

Reducing the wheat to flour, the excess in the receipts of 1858 over 1857 is equal to 1,509,997 barrels.

It will be seen from our daily specification, that of the grain shipped from this port on the 11th, 29,098 bu were of wheat of all kinds.

The market opened to-day, with considerable buoyancy—much more than was expected, even by the most sanguine, after Saturday's business closed. The feeling was the reverse of Monday's—business began with an advance in Spring wheat, No. 2, fresh receipts, which ranged from 72@75c in store—2@4c better than on Saturday. The majority of sales in that grade were at 74c. Red winter No. 1 was also better—sales at $1.07@1.08. For No. 2 R. W. 96@97½c. The telegraph of the New York market rather dampened ardor, and prices destined to 73c in store, at which figures some was sold in the afternoon. Sales about 45,000 bu.

Corn was firmer and a slight advance over Saturday's quotations. Two lots of Rifter Corn brought 62½c f. o. b.; and one boat load 60c afloat. We give the transactions as reported, which are a little more than the sales of wheat.

There were but few transactions in Flour—and at low rates.

Sales of Rye, Oats and Barley were made—but market quiet.

Highwines are lower—the market for the past few days has been quite dull on account of heavy lots being forced off. We note a sale at 21¾c.

Freights dull—we only hear of two charters to-day for corn to Oswego, at 7c.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 13.

FRESH HITS—Are dull—we hear of no charters to Buffalo. The rates—John Weeden and the Ontrich, take corn to Oswego at 7c.

WHEAT—On Saturday evening 1,000 bu Spring No. 2, fresh receipts in store brought 70c; and before 'change hours to-day, 5,000 bu, same grade, 72@c in store. On 'Change, same grade, 5,000 bu, 73c; 5,000 bu, 73½c; one car load, 73c; one car load, 700 bu, 600 bu, 1,400 bu, 1,000 bu, 2 car loads, 5,000 bu, 74c; 1,0 0 bu, one car loaded, 800 bu, 75c, all in store. Rejected, 72@ bu, 61c; and 4,000 bu (to-day), in store. Red Winter No. 1, 5,000 bu and 1,000 bu, $1.08; and a car load $1.07 in store; R. W. No. 2, one car load, 1,400 bu, 96½; 2 car loads, 97c; 1,000 bu 97½c in store. Sales for Spring No. 3, fresh receipts, were made in the afternoon, one parcel of 1,000 bu at 72c in store; and 1,000 bu more at same figures.

CORN—Two boat loads of white corn at 62½c f. o. b.; one boat load afloat, 60c; 1,5.0 bu, Canal and River, 59½c f. o. b.; 3,000 bu Canal, 58c afloat; 45,000 bu No. 1 were sold on private terms; and 63½ bu 57c in store; No. 2, one car load, 56c, and one car load 55c, both in store.

OATS—500 bu old oats brought 45c; and 1,500 bu white in store.

BARLEY—Is a little better. One car load, No. 1, sold for 53c, and one car load, No. 2, 50c.

RYE—Quiet; 111 bags at 80c f. o.b.

FLOUR—Is dull; there are only two transactions to note; 100 bbls Winnebago, $, 84@86, delivered; 50 bbls Ohio Mills, Superfine, $5.50@.

HIGH WINES—Dull; heavy lots having been forced on the market. 50 bbls sold this afternoon at 21½c.

ALCOHOL—Demand more lively.

PROVISIONS—Inactive at last quotations.

Movements of Breadstuffs—Sept. 11.

RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILROAD.

	Flour Wheat bbls.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.
Ill. & M. Cen'l	1876	9837	27,564		
C. & R. I.	2,000	11,144	1,500	2,000	45
Rock Island R.	1,667	3,700	700	738	
Ill. C. Railroad	1,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	500
C. & A. R. R.	372	1,800	2,100	200	200
C. & ALTON R. R.	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	500
CANAL.	850	17,250	7,000	450	250
By Lake			28	600	1,000
Total	4,222	50,730	44,892	5,988	2,495
Total for week	10,161	60,000	45,000	6,000	2,500

Total for the week.....10,161 bbls, 60,000 bu Wheat, 45,000 bu Corn, 6,000 bu Barley, 2,500 bu Rye.

SHIPMENTS BY CANAL AND RAILROAD.

	Flour bbls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.	Rye bu.
To Buffalo	4,700	24,600	38,700	8,300		
To Oswego	2,000	6,000	13,000			
To Canandaigua	2,000					
To Rochester						
To Lockport	2,000					
To Tonawanda						
To other ports						
Total	10,000	30,600	51,000	8,300		
Total for week	20,000	61,200	102,000	16,600		

Total for the week.....199,800 bbls, 1,224,000 bu Wheat, 2,040,000 bu Corn, 332,000 bu Oats, 130,760 bu Barley, 50,000 bu Rye.

Specification of Grain Shipped, Sept. 11.

Name of Vessel.	Quality of Grain.
Prop Globe	5,333 bu No. 2 R. W. Wheat.
Prop Globe	3,779 bu No. 2 Spring Wheat.
Prop Globe	1,000 bu No. 2 R. W. Wheat.
Prop J. H. Tillotson	6,000 bu No. 1 Corn.
Prop Queen City	1,000 bu No. 1 Corn.
Prop Queen City	1,000 bu No. 2 Spring Wheat.
Prop Courtright	4,334 bu red spring wheat.
Prop Courtright	4,333 bu No. 2 spr's wheat.
Prop Ironsides	5,000 bu No. 2 corn.

Foreign Markets.

PER VANDERBILT.] LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1st.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour firm at 28s@30s for Ohio; 30s@32s for Genesee; Wheat firm, and 1@2d better; Corn firmer; Mixed 34s@35s; White to Middling; White Southern 6s@6s 4d; Club 6s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Beef steady, though without any animation; Pork steady; Bacon 32s@33s for Cumberland cut; firm. Rice and Sugar quiet.

LARD—Under a scarce supply has been disposed of at 45s@ 46s; puts down at 45s; parcels firm at the advanced rates of 46s. Sales of Turpentine steady; 30s 6d@31s. Cotton firm.

Buffalo Market.

PER THUNDERBOLT.] [BUFFALO, Sept. 12.

FLOUR—Only moderate business in Flour to-day. No change to note in prices. Sales 1,500 bbls at 4@4.25 for medium to choice Ohio. Genesee and Milwaukee; $4.75@ 5.50 for do; $5.50@6 for extra State; $6.10 superior extra; $5.90@6 00 common to good western; $5.50@5.60 good to choice Ohio, shaken; do do Canal, and receipts; $5.50@6 Canadian flour dull. Sales 300 bbls at $5.50@5.60 common to choice extra State. Rye flour selling in small parcels at $3.90@4 25.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy and little lower. Sales 15,000 bu at 91.2c for good white; 90.3c; 91.3c very handsome new white; Canada Club; 91.2c for do; 90c for good to choice spring. Sales 9,000 bu fair at 75c, prime and choice 76@77c. Sales 1,500 bu at 64@65c for common to good old and new. Corn lower, with moderate sales. Sales 2,000 bu at 65c for mixture to prime; 66c for do; 66c for very handsome yellow; 64c for good to choice. Oats in fair supply and dull at 40@45c for state.

PROVISIONS—Selling at former rates. Sales 1,300 bbls at $14@ Provisions—Pork unsettled and lower; sales 1,800 bbls, at $14.62½@15 for jobbing lots; do for mess; $13.50@14 for prime; 17.00 for mess. Beef steady; sales 150 bbls, at $6.50@14 50 for repacked mess; $12@13.50 for extra do; $8@9 for prime; and Prime Mess beef dull and unchanged. Cut Meats quiet and steady; sales 200 pkgs at 6½@7c for shoulders; 8@8½c for hams. Lard steady; sales 80 bbls, at 11½@11¾c, for ordinary to prime; 12c for extra. Whiskey dull; sales 100 bbls at 21½c for Western; 24c for State. Cheese quiet at 9@9½c for Western; 10@10½c for State.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Sept 13.

FLOUR—Very little inquiry, and Flour very dull.

GRAIN—No heat—The few grades were very dull and nominal at Wheat, but no quotable change. Corn in good request and prices, and a considerable amount was purchased for shipment. Oats in fair demand and unchanged. Barley—Receipts 17 00–56; but the market was still inactive. Oats—Holding firmly at 40c for Canada, and 42c for Western. Barley—Market steady. Sales 94 bu barley at 82c; 10 bu at 83c; 1 bush rye at 90c; 200 bush spring at 75c; 127 bush spring at $1.00; and 100 do do at 95c, been returned; 1 rye—sales 50 bush at 90c; 1 bush rye returned; 100 bush good at 85c, and 75 bush prime at 90c, been returned. Peas—Nothing doing. Provisions—Pork—Sales 100 barrels was reported at $15.50.

Receipts of Produce by R.R., Sept. 10.

Illinois Central Railroad—Arrived, 8 cars of barley at Dan Eagh & Co's do.; 8 cars & 200 bu cars corn, 3 do wheat, 1 do oats, 1 do barley; 1 do rye, 1 do flour, 1 do hay, 1 do broom corn, 1 do wool, 1 do hides, 2 do sheep, 1 do horses, 1 do cattle, 1 do hogs, 1 do lumber, 1 do shingles, 1 do posts, 1 do pickets, 1 do sundries. Shipped, 1 car wheat, 1 do corn, 1 do oats, 1 do barley, 1 do flour, 1 do hay, 1 do broom corn, 1 do wool, 1 do hides, 2 do sheep, 1 do horses, 1 do cattle, 1 do hogs, 1 do lumber, 1 do shingles, 1 do posts, 1 do pickets, 1 do sundries. Received at Kinzie & Co's dock, 1 car wheat, 1 do corn, 1 do oats, 1 do barley, 1 do flour, 1 do hay, 1 do broom corn, 1 do wool, 1 do hides, 2 do sheep, 1 do horses, 1 do cattle, 1 do hogs, 1 do lumber, 1 do shingles, 1 do posts, 1 do pickets, 1 do sundries. Shipped, 1 car wheat, 1 do corn, 1 do oats, 1 do barley, 1 do flour, 1 do hay, 1 do broom corn, 1 do wool, 1 do hides, 2 do sheep, 1 do horses, 1 do cattle, 1 do hogs, 1 do lumber, 1 do shingles, 1 do posts, 1 do pickets, 1 do sundries. Received at Dan Eagh & Co's dock, 1 car wheat, 1 do corn, 1 do oats, 1 do barley, 1 do flour, 1 do hay, 1 do broom corn, 1 do wool, 1 do hides, 2 do sheep, 1 do horses, 1 do cattle, 1 do hogs, 1 do lumber, 1 do shingles, 1 do posts, 1 do pickets, 1 do sundries. Shipped, 1 car wheat, 1 do corn, 1 do oats, 1 do barley, 1 do flour, 1 do hay, 1 do broom corn, 1 do wool, 1 do hides, 2 do sheep, 1 do horses, 1 do cattle, 1 do hogs, 1 do lumber, 1 do shingles, 1 do posts, 1 do pickets, 1 do sundries.

By Chicago & Rock Island Railroad—Received 1 car of cattle, 2 do hogs, 1 do sheep, 1 do horses, 1 do lumber, 1 do posts, 1 do pickets, 1 do sundries. Shipped 1 car of cattle, 2 do hogs, 1 do sheep, 1 do horses, 1 do lumber, 1 do posts, 1 do pickets, 1 do sundries.

By Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Received 1 car of cattle, 2 do hogs, 1 do sheep, 1 do horses, 1 do lumber, 1 do posts, 1 do pickets, 1 do sundries. Shipped 1 car of cattle, 2 do hogs, 1 do sheep, 1 do horses, 1 do lumber, 1 do posts, 1 do pickets, 1 do sundries.

By Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad—Received 1 car of cattle, 2 do hogs, 1 do sheep, 1 do horses, 1 do lumber, 1 do posts, 1 do pickets, 1 do sundries. Shipped 1 car of cattle, 2 do hogs, 1 do sheep, 1 do horses, 1 do lumber, 1 do posts, 1 do pickets, 1 do sundries.

By Chicago & Northwestern Railroad—Received 1 car of cattle, 2 do hogs, 1 do sheep, 1 do horses, 1 do lumber, 1 do posts, 1 do pickets, 1 do sundries. Shipped 1 car of cattle, 2 do hogs, 1 do sheep, 1 do horses, 1 do lumber